THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 5, 1897.

Washington Office--- 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. Business office...... 238 | Editorial rooms ... A 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

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in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these

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All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be apanied by the name and address of the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

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The mysteries of Ohio politics are not due so much to wheels as to the wheels within

Governor Bushnell, of Ohio: "Speaking of senatorial timber, what's the matter with me?

Legislatures may enact laws prohibiting clad contract is always good

Because every county has a courthouse it does not follow that it should have a separate Circuit Court. At least not now.

In its practical operation the specialverdict law is a special interest and special

by jury, and should be abolished. The day before yesterday an original Mc-Kinley man called upon the President-elect told him that he didn't want a thing!

Who said that wonders have ceased? The announcement that the distribution of Indiana patronage probably will not be made till after March 4 need not throw th

State into a panic. It can worry along. At the present time it does not look as if Senator Wolcott would return from Europe with a request in his pocket signed by all the powers asking for an international

conference on the silver question. The report of the secretary of state intimates that more matter is printed than receives a careful perusal. No official should desire to print information of so little value that it lumbers up the basement of the

there remained unexpended of the fiscal year, \$54.17. And yet twice as much really useful work has been done in

Football is a tolerably rough game, but it so not deadly and no person is obliged to engage in it against his wishes. Climbing apple trees and going in swimming are attended with some danger to boys, but it is not thought necessary to prohibit them by

his office as during any previous year.

When Minister Bayard returns to the United States he will be able to point with pride to the fact that he dined the prospective King of England and more titled satellites than any other American ever did When Mr. Bayard comes to die that will be a consoling thought to him.

This Legislature will be obliged to approincreasing from year to year by drawing from the revenues of the next year to pay of the previous year. Auditor Daily very wisely put an end to the practice of expending more money than is appropriated.

The statement of the representatives of prudent to have it made up entirely of men connected with the State educational

Half of lowa's magnificent corn crop was fields last fall uncribbed. Durthe winter there has been much snow bulk of it unmerchantable. I is claimed by those who have grade over No. 4. If this condition applies to the corn in other States, a great change in prices is expected.

It does not require much knowledge of report of the New York Society for th Prevention of Cruelty to Children that prolific source of juvenile vice and crime certain class of sensational papers. To call of public schools and all reformatory methods. That they are permitted to exist is a reproach to American civilization.

The report of Secretary of State Owen is

porations and increasing its revenues. Hereuntil recently, corporations have real estate than any other people. In 1896 this State, and the present demand for their restriction is well founded. The secretary says that uncertainty and confusion have The secretary recommends that on the dis- in 1893 county officers were paid by fees insolution of a corporation it be required to stead of salaries. Nearly one-third of the Sheridan criticised him for his absence, as appear in the same issue.

with the proper county recorder, and that from the day of the filing of said notice of dissolution its existence for the performance of corporate business shall cease. Certainly this should be the law as to all secretary looks to bringing corporation franchises under taxation as personal property. The law says that "all corporate prop- in 1895, showing that wheat is a very uncererty, including capital stock and franchises, | tain crop. From 1893 to 1896 the acreage of except where some other provision is made | corn increased nearly half a million acres, by law, shall be assessed (for taxation) to the corporation as to a natural person in the name of the corporation." Owen says that no assessor in the State has ever listed franchises for taxation, and he recommends legislation to make the provision effective. This suggestion should re-

ceive the attention of the Legislature.

NEED OF JUDICIARY REFORM. In his message stating his reason for not approving the bills creating new Circuit Courts Governor Mount said: "The judiciary of the State is sadly in need of revision. The judicial circuits might be, so reformed as to give all needed relief, with a reduction of the present number of courts." This statement is probably based on information obtained by the Governor | ites. in investigating the merits of the two bills before him. His inquiry as to the average amount of business done in the different Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville circuits, their cost, etc., seems to have been more searching than has been made by any previous Governor and to have led | they pass usury laws. The House has alhim to the conclusion stated. There can be no doubt of its correctness. The judiciary system of the State as now constituted is a patchwork system, abounding in incongruities, inequalities and more or less evidence of favoritism. It has been the slow growth | pay another cannot be fixed by law so as to of forty-five years and of a great many be effective. Like wheat, money is a comspecial laws, many of which partook of modity. If it is scarce and the demand is the nature of log-rolling legislation, by sharp the rate per cent, for its use will be which representatives and senators from higher than when the conditions are the different localities joined hands to secure opposite. Other conditions affect the price the desired legislation. Of course, it is not of money. A United States bond can be

The Legislature can just as effectually reg-Money is sometimes cheaper in the East which invest those savings at the best rate States than here because everything neces than the average. To be exact, eighteen is a great deal of idle money in Europe.

In short, our judiciary system

needs thorough overhauling and reforming

with reference to efficiency and harmony

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF

STATISTICS.

Statistics for the years 1895-96 is the most

chandise manufactured was \$132,788,421. La-

bor was paid \$28,062,083. The number of

persons employed was 80,184, of whom 9,735

were boys and 8,894 were women and girls.

This leaves the profit of manufacture \$21,-

includes the expense of marketing, the

wear and tear of machinery, taxes, interest

In the estimation of the people of Indiana

were 2,852 divorces decreed to 2,783 in 1895

The jail population of the State seems to

be increasing. In 1893 it was 26,070; in 1894,

tion describes nearly one-third of the of-

fenses. Almost twenty times as many men

argument for woman suffrage.

Fortunately, usury laws can do very little higher rate of interest are sufficiently adroit to escape the penalties.

What so many feared all the years that vote, was opposed by th ing and seems to have been the ablest man on Wednesday by the vote of a member The report of the Indiana Bureau of who declared that the allegiance he bears to the Mormon Church is higher than that comprehensive and intelligent which has Mormon Church will be made public.

Capt. J. W. Dodd, of this city, a veteran of the Mexican war, was construed by his friends as reflecting on his military serivice. Inquiry at the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, in Washington, he was mustered out of service as captain, with Company A. July 20, 1848, at Madison, Ind. Opposite his name on the roll on which he was mustered out of service aptain and took command April 10, 1848.' confounded with H. H. Dodd, who was an officer of the Knights of the Golden Circle and arrested for treasonable practices.

file announcement thereof, under its proper | increase is thus accounted for. The | he stated, without leave, he said in his inseal, with the secretary of state, and enumeration of voters has increased the ex- dorsement that "Colonel Alger had always penditures of 1896. The expenditures of the been a good soldier.

several counties for all purposes are given

to 4,005,690 acres. In 1893 the yield was 84,-

whole number of sheep and lambs in 1896

USURY LAWS.

Many intelligent men are under the im-

pression that the price of the service or

use of money can be regulated by law, so

ready passed one making the legal rate 7

per cent. This, of course, can be made to

apply to executions issued by the courts

and will hold where no other rate is named.

but the rate of interest which one man shall

was 1,323,964.

Those who are framing the new tariff bill expect that the measure which they are The acreage of wheat in 1896 was 2,862,236 perfecting will add \$60,000,000 to the reveacres, against 2,550,014 in 1893, but the crop They count on an increase of \$25,000 of 1896 was 24,574,853 bushels, to 38,114,708. In 000 from sugar, \$18,000,000 from wool and 1894, with a less acreage than in 1895, the woolens, \$3,000,000 from agricultural erop was 50,792,626 bushels, against 22,674,001 products, \$2,000,000 from spirits, \$4,000,000 from flax, hemp and their manufactures; from tobacco, \$3,000,000; from cotton hosiery and other cotton, \$1,000,000; from chinaware and glass, \$2,000,000; miscellaneous items, 580,471 bushels, to 148,578,898 bushels in 1896. \$3,000,000. The customs receipts during the In 1895 Indiana had 5,226,120 apple trees, 1,last fiscal year were \$157,013,506. So long as 548,502 peach trees, and others in proportion. the expenditures of the government are The statistics of sheep show a falling off necessarily so large for pensions, sugar, as the years pass, the Democratic tariff which affords the most reliable source of killing about eight thes as many as the revenue, must be taxed. dogs, the latter killing 21,365 in 1896. The

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Art or Nature?

A comparative table of the population of "Hasn't she lovely teeth?" the State from 1820 to 1890, inclusive, is "Almost too lovely. I can't make up my given. There were three times as many immind whether they are real or realistic." proved acres in 1890 as in 1850, valued at Making It Homelike. nearly six times as much, while the value

"Whew!" said the drummer. "This place of live stock in 1890 was four and a half smells like a drug store." times as much as in 1850. These last facts "Fixed it thataway on purpose," said the are given for the benefit of the calamitybarkeeper. "Lot of Kansas fellers in town. and we want to make it seem homelike to

When He Sat In.

"I wonder when the first game of freezeout was played?" asked the boarder who liked the sound of his own voice. "I have no data," said the Cheerful Idiot,

but I suppose it began just after Winter An Optimist. The palsied old man sat by the fire, his

head shaking from side to side in the manner peculiar to his complaint: "it must be awful to be afflicted that way," said the sympathetic young person, "Oh," chirped the old gentleman, "I find it right handy in the summer when I want

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

to look at a two-ring circus."

now running in the Cosmopolitan, is a semihistorical tale sufficiently full of romance and spirited adventure to suit the most exacting reader.

The Typographical Journal (Indianapolis) s a handsome publication, as a printers' magazine should be, and is also well edited. covering in an admirable way matters of interest to the craft. It is the official paoer of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Two or three character sketches by Wm. Allen White, the young editor of the Emporia, (Kan.) Gazette, whose article What's the Matter with Kansas." tracted so much notice during the campaign, are presented in McClure's Maga-zine. They show considerable literary

A very striking contribution to McChure's of a young soldier of the Army of the Potomac and its reality is not open to question. so vivid are the scenes described and so like to the memories of other soldiers. These experiences are noticeable as being entirely unlike those depicted by Mr.

The editors of the Critic offer a prize of \$15 worth of books for the list of the best ship which they shall regard as most excellent. It may seem at first thought that nothing can be easier than to make such list, but when it is attempted most persons will probably find that among all the short stories that have been written and read it will be difficult to count a dozen that stand out in the memory distinct from

tion to George Washington, and the numpicion that the immortal George must have possessed more of the human weakness of vanity than he is credited with, since he must have given up a large portion of his leisure to the portrait painters. The picture which is now accepted as the most correct likeness differs considerably from the one known as the "household Washbecause of the vast number of copies and reproductions made, but both were painted by Stuart.

"Night, and Sleep and Rest" is the title of a delightful essay by Rev. Myron W. Reed in the Cosmopolitan Magazine for February. It is full of philosophy and of the wisdom of experience, and is mellowed the quaint humor so characteristic of the writer. The essay is not a form of iterature which can be classed as popular. but Mr. Reed's sententious, epigrammatic style, added to his grace of humor and his sympathetic insight into human nature, are lements that would go far to make it so. If he can be prevailed upon to do more of this class of work the public will be the

Mr. Kipling has been much written about sketch by Charles D. Lanier in the Review of Reviews is sympathetic and bears the marks of accuracy and close observation. In his future Mr. Lanier sees great possibilities. "Mr. Kipling," he says, "captured an empire before he donned the toga virilis, and was trailing the rest of the reading world behind his charlot before he was twenty-five. He is now a strong, sane man of thirty-two. We should listen to him for more than a generation to come, and it would be impertinent to hint at the great things he should, by all laws of comparison, achieve.

Some excellent historic papers are appearing in the Midland Monthly (Des Moines.) One in the February number makes public for the first time the authorship of the anonymous letter addressed to Secretary of War John B. Floyd, in 1859, warning him of the Harper's Ferry raid contemplated by John Brown. terwards testified that he had received such a letter, but had paid attention to it. Much speculation was indulged in at the time as to the identity of the writer, and many efforts were made to discover him. The papers on Grant's life in the West and his Mississippi campaigns by Colonel John W. Emerson, are valuable contributions to history.

In the current number of McClure's Magazine appears an interesting letter of Lincoln's hitherto unpublished. It was written at Springfield in 1858 and was addressed to Mr. H. D. Sharpe. This gentleman had written to Lincoln apropos of the latter's defeat at the polls in the contest with Douglas. His famous correspondent says: "While I desired the result of the late canvass to have been different. I still regard it as an exceedingly small matter. I think we have fairly entered upon a durable struggle as to whether this Nation is to ultimately become all slave or all free, and though I fall early in the contest it is nothing if I shall have contributed, in the least degree, to the final rightful result.

Messrs, Dodd, Mead & Co. announce the publication of an American commencement of the fifth series in England. The first number win appear in this country on Feb. 1. The Expositor has for many years occupied the foremost place among theological magazines in England. Indeed, it may be said without hesitation that it is the most scholarly of all theological magazines in the English language. Since Dr. Samuel Cox resigned the editorship in 1885 it has been under the direction of Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who is known to be one of the ablest and most acute editors and critics in religious journalism to-The American editor will be Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., who was re-

cently called to the presidency of Union Theological Seminary, New York. The untimely death of General Francis A. Walker leads the Review of Reviews to utter a plea for the protection of useful time and strength. Such men as General Walker, it says, "should assuredly be given the opportunity to appear in public on many occasions, whether of greater or less importance, but they ought not to be urged into engagements for voluntary and unremunerated services against their own judgment and real preference. It should always he sufficient to be told just once by such a man that he needs his time for his own work-which is always directly or indirectly public work-or that he needs time to de vote in his own way to rest and recreation. So valuable a piece of property as such a man ought not to be worried and badgered to death by petty demands upon his time and strength, any more than the high-bred race horse should be used for dray purposes, or precious stones for road making." A biographical sketch of General Walker and an estimate of him as a public man | public or private, that does these things? | "I would like to know why you strike out | G. L. Sanders, Portian open in the same issue. | Is there any denominational school or col-

THE SCHOOLS FIGHT OF

"NONSTATE" COLLEGE MEN WANT STATE BOARD RECONSTRUCTED.

Amendment to the Educational Bill Offered - President Parsons Talks on the Normal.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction Geeting was crowded yesterday afternoon, when a joint meeting of the House and Senate education committees was held. Chairman Nicholson, of the House committee, said that at a meeting held last Monday the representatives of the nonstate schools had been requested to prepare such amendments to the general educational bill, known as House Bill 123 and Senate Bill 59, as they might have to propose. The House committee had arranged to meet to hear this report at 4 o'clock Thursday evening, he said. Yesterday afternoon he learned that the Senate committee had also arranged for a meeting at the same time and place. As the committee was ready to report, he suggested that Dr. Mills, president of Earlham, be

Dr. Mills said that the committee had held a lengthy conference with the House committee on Monday, and had not expected to meet the Senate committee yesterday afternoon. As the views they entertained had been fully expressed he would simply confine himself to the reading of the report the committee had formulated. TO REMOVE THE STATE BOARD.

The most important amendment to the bill proposed by the committee is with reference to the formation of the State Board of Education. The committee recommends of the graduates of no other school in Inthat an entire section be added to the bill, diana. Before this diploma is granted the as follows:

to amend the one-hundred-fifty-third section of an act to provide for a general system of common schools, the officers | whose duty it is to inspect thoroughly and | passed, but that this bill would paralyze the thereof and their respective powers and du- carefully the work done in the State Nor- business of the State. It would prevent ties and matters connected therewith, and | mal School and report thereon. This law is prescribing the fees for certain officers | faithfully carried out, and these reports are | any two men from agreeing upon the price peal all laws inconsistent therewith, providing penalties therein prescribed,' approved March 6, 1865, being Section 4420 of the Indiana Revised Statutes of 1881, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: The state superintendent of public instrucsuperintendents schools of the three largest cities in the State, the size of the cities, for this purto be determined by the enumeration of children, for schoo! purposes annually reported by county superintendents to the state superintendents of public instruction, and three persons appointed by the Governor of the State shall constitute a board to be denominated the Indiana State Board of Education. The persons so appointed by the Governor as members of said board shall each serve for a term of three years, and no person shall be so appointed a member of the board who is at the time of his or her appointment a member of the faculty or board of trustees of any university, college or normal school in the State of member of said board who shall thereafter become a member of the faculty or board of trustees of any university, college or normal school in the State of Indiana, shall at once become disqualified to act as a member of said State Board Education, and the vacancy so occasioned shall at once be filled by the appointment by the Governor of a successor of such disqualified member. The Governor, mediately upon the happening of a vathe appointive membership of said State board, however occasioned, shall fill such vacancy. Not more than two of said appointive members shall be of the same political party. The superintendent of public instruction shall, ex officio, be president of the board, and in his absence the members present shall elect a president pro tempore. The board shall elect one of its members secretary and treasurer, who shall have the custody of its records papers and effects, and shall keep minutes of its preceedings, provided that such rec-

ords, papers, effects and minutes shall be kept at the office of the superintendent, and shall be open for his inspection. The said board shall meet upon the cail of the president or a majority of its members at such place in the State as may be designated in the call, and shall devise, adopt and procure a seal, on the face of which shall be the words, 'Indiana State Board of Education,' and such other device or motto as the board may direct—an impression and written description of which shall be recorded on the minutes of the board and filed in the office of the secretary of state, which seal shall be used for the authentification of the acts of the board and the important acts of the superintendent of public instruction A number of other amendments suggested affect the vital principles of the bill. After amending the enacting clause so as to cover the amendment to the present law provided in the proposed Section 13, there is a provision that Section 2 be amended by striking out lines 36 to 48, which cover the

provision that no person shall be eligible for county superintendent unless he hold a life or professional license to teach or a special certificate issued by the State Board. Another proposed amendment does away with the requirement that city school superintendents shall have life or professional licenses or a special certificate. The part of Section 10 which forbids county superintendents from eploying institute teachers who have not certificates of qualification from the State Board is also stricken out. Dr. Mills said, after reading the report, in explanation of the fact that the comcommittee, was due to the fact that all erforts to get a copy of the bill were unavailing, although he had written to a senator two weeks ago. They were, therefore, unacquainted with its provisions until last Saturday, when they came to the Capitol. Senator Duncan, chairman of the Senate committee, replied that the bill was reported Jan. 20, and that it would have been an easy matter to get copies. He said that no one had ever applied to him. Dr. Mills said

that he meant no reflection on Senator PRESIDENT PARSONS'S ADDRESS. Mr. Nicholson had a list of those who wished to be heard, and called on President W. W. Parsons, of the State Normal. Dr. Parsons said that he wished to address the committee briefly. He read from manuscript, as follows:

"I wish to concede at once that if the Indiana State Normal School is entitled to enjoy special privileges, it ought to be able to show that it occupies a unique position in the educational work of the State. Let us see if this can be made to appear. Thirty-two years ago the Legislature enacted the law which created the Indiana State Normal School. This law defined the purpose of the school to be the preparation of teachers for teaching in the schools of Indiana. Here is the first elerent which differentiates the State Normal School from every other institution in Indiana. I ask the presidents of the nonstate colleges if there is a college or other institution in the State, public or private, that originated or is maintained for the sole purpose of preparing teachers for teaching in the common schools. Everybody knows that the State Normal School occupies unique position in this respect.

Second-Under this law one of the condi-

tions of admission to the State Normal School is that the applicant shall enter into an obligation to teach in the common schools of the State twice as long as he remains a student in the institution. Again ask the presidents of the 'nonstate' colleges if any other institution in Indiana, public or private, either voluntarily or by egal requirement, has any such test for admission. Everybody knows that the State Normal School stands absolutely and entirely alone in this particular. Of all the schools of the State it alone restricts its attendance to those who agree to prepare for teaching in the common schools. Third-The course of study, from beginning to end, is organized to meet the needs of common school teachers and no other class of students. Every subject, topic and esson is considered, studied and taught a teacher's point of view. The psychology of the subject, its educational value and the method of teaching it appropriate to the various grades of pupils in the public schools receive constant and thorough attention. Along with its a ademic the Normal School underteach students But. in addition. teacher's school. there is a long line of strictly, purely professional instruction. It consists of an extended and thorough course in educational psychology, child study, theory of the schools as an institution of modern civilization; the principles of methods of teaching; the history and the philosophy of education, and a long period of observation and practical work in the extensive system training schools maintained purpose. These schools are under the direction of trained critic teachers. Now is there any school in Indiana.

lege in Indiana that even offers to its students any of these lines of professional The State Normal School not only offers them, but it requires every student that enters its doors to pursue them. There is no other institution in Indiana that maintains such a course

"Fourth-When the student has pursued this professional course for four years and made the fifty credits or counts necessary to graduation, he is still required to submit to another test. Since he has been educated by the State to teach in the State's own schools, he must now go to a legally constituted State authority, a county superintendent, and secure a valid county license of not lower grade than two years. He now receives a certificate of graduation, not a diploma, as has been erroneously stated in the public press, and this certificate has no legal value whatever. Is there a 'nonstate' college in Indiana, or any other institution, public or private, that requires its students to prove their fitness for teaching in the common schools by holding a bona fide county license of high grade before graduating them? And is there any other institution in this State, of any class whatsoever, that refuses to grant a diploma. at the time of graduation? Everybody knows there is not.

A PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL. 'The point has been made that, if the State Normal School is really a professional school, its graduates should receive diplomas at graduation. Most assuredly they should. By every principle of justice they have honestly and fairly earned them. TRUST BILL DISCUSSED But the fact that a law enacted thirty-two years ago, and which is unique in the educational legislation of this country, withholds it until the graduate has taught two years after graduation, hardly proves that the Normal School is not a professional school. Anybody who will go to the trouble to make the investigation will see that the State Normal School is as distinctly professional as it is possible for a school of any

class to be. "Fifth-The law requires that the graduate of the State Normal School shall teach two years after graduation, and shall present satisfactory evidence that he has taught successfully and managed efficiently for this period after graduation before he shall receive his diploma, which is equivalent to a life license to teach in Indiana Here again is a requirement which is made graduate is subjected to the supreme and final test of two years' actual work in the "Sec. 13. That Section 1 of an act, actual schools in which the State has been interest of insurance companies, spoke at approved Feb. 25, 1875, and entitled 'An act | educating him to teach.

"Sixth-The law requires that there shall be appointed every term a board of visitors, known that other no this State is subject to this regular amidst all this clamor for equal privileges and equal recognition. I challenge anybody to point to a word or whisper on the part of any "nonstate" institution intimating a | tions providing for fees for prosecuting atdesire or willingness to be put under state inspection and control. Equal privileges

ought to come only as the result of equal "Seventh-The average age of students of the State Normal School at graduation is nearly twenty-six years. The average amount of teaching done in the public schools by the student of the State Norma School at the time of graduation is more than four years of seven, months each When the diploma is issued, therefore, th teacher is twenty-eight years old and has taught more than six years. If the State is ever to place its seal of approva on its public school teachers, are not these people entitled to exemption from further examinations? Now, I ask the president of any 'nonstate' college or institution in Indiana to produce the statistics with reference to his graduates and lay them along

side those which I submit and let the public see how they compare. "I have shown what a student at State Normal School must do before he can be permanently licensed to teach. What is required of the graduate of a college Given the required experience, it is only necessary that he pass a satisfactory examination in certain subjects, all of which with one easy exception, he has pursued in his college course. The low average 75 per cent, is required and he may fal as low as 60 per cent, in any number of subjects provided his general average is not lower than 75 per cent. It would seem that a competent graduate of any standard college ought to have no difficulty in securing a life license "If the presidents of the 'nonstate' insti were offering to modify their

of study by adding to their exprofessionone courses instruction teachers inviting state inspection professional instruction. might with reason ask to be accorded the same recognition by the State. But, refusing to do this, they undertake to reduce to their own nonprofessional level the only institution in the State which is strict! and altogether a professional school for common school teachers. The logic of their position is that there is no such thing as a professional training school for teachers, but that an education for ends of liberal culture given alike to young people who are looking forward to law, medicine or coming common school teacher as is a course of equal length and thoroughness in which every aspect of education is made | ing in Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, bethe subject of long, patient and comprehensive study. The professional attainments required of public teachers in every enlightened nation of Europe, in the most advanced States of the Union and by the common school teachers of Indiana even is force. By this the manufacturer of proan emphatic protest against this position This is the educational standpoint of the the closing years of the nineteenth.

SUPERINTENDENTS TALK. Superintendent Hamilton, of the Hunting ton city schools, spoke of the work that had been cone by the committee that pre pared the bill. He said that there was no provision made for the reorganization of the State Board of Education people are satisfied with it

"I undertake to say," he declared, "that twenty years when the education of the children was not safe with the board." He had observed that there was not prot er supervision of the schools of the State One provision of the bill is that the super intendent shall show that they are quali fied to supervise the schools. It was equally necessary for the good of the city schools that they should be supervised by efficient, competent superintendents. Some of the schools have proper supervision now but it was not on account of the law but in spite of it. "Who shall decide the competency of the superintefidents aside from the state board? Who can you suggest?" He said that the bill had been drafted s as to avoid arousing any antagonism and the committee carefully refrained from putting in anything to which objections could

"If there is any body of men willing put on riders to make the bill obnovious. he exclaimed, "let them do so. But, gen-I say it shall be known from one end of the State to the other who i

responsible. Mr. Busby, of Alexandria, an ex-county superintendent, opposed one amendment of fered by the nonstate committee, that removed educational qualifications from the county superintendents. "As understand the amendment," he said, "it has removed all requirements except the

He spoke of the influence for harm that an incompetent superintendent might work and urged that the educational requirements should be retained at any hazard. Mr. Mackintosh, of Spencer, also spoke in the same vein. He frankly admitted that in his own case his election to the office had simply depended on his ability to get votes. "I should be glad if the feature that requires mon who ask for the office to show that they have the proper qualifications were enacted into a law." he said. He also approved the provisions for rural high or graded schools, regarding it as only same educational advantages as those of

Superintendent Study, of Fort Wayne, wanted to emphasize the statements of Su- | ent. perintendent Hamilton as to the history of the bill. He declared that the bill did not emanate from the State Board of Educa tion, but came from a committee appointed by the State Association of Teachers and of Superintendents. "No question ever arose in the committee and no one ever dreamed that it would jeopardize the interests of any Mr. Snyder spoke of the ex officio relation of the members of the board to it. But

two members were elected by the people

the Governor and the state superintendent

The others became members of the board

to any political influences. If the educational system of this State has any power, he said, it is due largely to that fact. Superintendent Woody, of Kokomo, member of the State Teachers' Association, also asserted that the bill emanated from the State Teachers' Association. After all had finished Senator Duncan said that he would like to ask a few que tions. The evidence had all been one-sided As he understood it it was proposed, first, to strike down the educational qualifications for city and county superintendents:

second, strike down the State Normal, and

third, strike down the State Board.

intendents, doctor," he said, addressing President Mills. "I can very readily understand why they should have those qualifications. I would like for you to tell me why they should not have them. Dr. Mills answered that there was no reason why they should not be equalified,

that that was not the position of his committee What is your reason for this amendment then?" presisted Sengtor Duncan.

Dr. Mills said that in order to make the reasons of his committee plain it would be necessary to go over the entire subject with the Senate committee that their been gone over with the liouse committee. Mt. Randolph, a member of the House committee, came to the rescue of the nonstate schools, reminding Senator Duncan that the purpose of the meeting and teen to receive a report, not to hear arguments. ing the subject too far, inasmuch as it was not his meeting, or words to that effect. "Very well, I have nothing more to say and can retire gracefully," said the senator, There was a good deal of hemming and hawing as to whether the hearing should be had then, but after considerable discussion it was decided that a special hearing should be given by the Senate com-

President Parsons asked if the friends of the bill would be heard at the same time. Dr. Mills declared they were willing to meet the whole State. President Parsons said that a goodly representation would be

HEARING GIVEN TO THE WHOLE-SALE AND INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Business Interests Alarmed Lest It Should Upset Centret Plan of Selling Merchandise.

One of the most interesting discussions that has yet been held before any of the legislative committees developed last evening in the hearing given by the Senate judiciary committee upon the Shively antitrust bill. W. L. Taylor, representing the some length against the bill. He said he thought a law against trusts should be authorities. And | hiring a man to rate the buildings of a city, compelling each one to hire a man for that purpose itself. He made prominent the sectorneys and the attorney general in enforcing the law and said that it would build up a system of fees and espionage that was

Francis T. Hord spoke as the attorney of

the wholesale grocers' association, and also in behalf of the drug and dry goods trade. His speech was a remarkably strong presentation of that side of the case. He of the State, but this bill did it iting agreements upon list prices. He said the grocers of the State, the druggists, the shoe men and practically all the wholesalers were operating upon known as the "equality plan." Under this plan the manufacturer or proprietor of any article sold to jobbers sells it upon cond'tion that these jobbers will not sell to anybody for less than the price listed. This plan, he declared, made the man with little capital just as safe in business as the man with millions, for the man who bought ten barrels of sugar could buy them at the same rate as the man who buys a thousand barrels. The little jobber could buy his sugar from the sugar trust at precisely the same price as the big jobber. He referred also to the manufacturers of soap who followed the same plan of establishing a standard price upon the articles they sold and compelling wholesalers to observe those prices. The effect of the law, he thought, would be to drive the wholesaler out of business, for the manufacturer would sell direct to the retailer and they might as

ty, spoke in behalf of the drug trade. He explained his view that the "rebate" or "contract" plan, which is the same as the 'equality plan," tended to localize business and to stop centralization in business. Fiftheology, is in all respects as good for the | teen years ago before it was put into force in the wholesale drug trade, the drug trade of the central West was rapidly centralizcause the houses doing business there could buy cheaper than those in smaller cities. The wholesale druggists of the smaller cities of the West had worked for three years to get an agreement from the manufacturers by which the contract plan was put in prietary remedies sold to the jobber his article at a fixed price upon the agreement last half of the eighteenth century, not of | that the jebber should not sell it for less than another fixed price and this was carried on into the retail trade where these articles were sold at advertised prices. William Kothe, of the firm of Kothe Wells & Bauer, spoke briefly, declaring that the anti-trust law, prohibiting price agreements would practically drive the wholesalers out of business, for 65 per cent, of their business was in handling goods upon which here was an agreed Fort Wayne, spoke briefly in the same line Sherman King, of Wabash, representing the home telephone companies, who organized yesterday and feel the pressure of the Bell Telephone Company, spoke in favor of

well hang out a red flag on South Meridian

W. H. Schmidt, treasurer of Marion coun-

street and sell out the street.

Senator Shively made a statement. He said there was no intention in the framing of the bill to strike down business interests, and he did not believe that that would be the effect of it. The statement of a lawyer that the penalties were too severe or that there should not be inducements for the enforcement of the law he declared to be sheer rot. He said that he thought the business interests of the State were unduly alarmed. There was such a statute in Illinois and Chicago business houses were doing lustness right along.

Senator Shively asked if there was anybody to represent the consumers, and A B, Cummins made a brief and rather impressive argument. He said that it appeared by their own confession that the wholesalers were operating in a combination as to prices. He had no advice to offer as to ust how the thing should be reached, but he believed that what the people were asking was that the prices of what they had to consume should not be controlled by conbiations or agreements. He cited the fict that along about fruit canning time his wife was compelled to pay more for sugar and his retailer explained to him it was because the wholesaler had put up the price, aid the wholesaler might in turn declare that it was because the trust had put up the price. He raised a laugh when he said tha they were not much alarmed about these combinations putting down prices.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS

Protest Against Repeal of Trustees' Report Publication Law.

The Indiana Democratic Editorial Assofair that country children should have the Club rooms and in the afternoon the editors met at the Grand Hotel. A large number of editors from all over the State were pres-

A resolution passed protesting against the repeal of the law compelling the publication of reports of township trustees. The meeting approved the work of Fred Horner, of Brazil, in compiling all laws relating to news publications and legal printing. Paoli was decided upon for the place of the next meeting, the date of which is to be fixed later. Louis Holtman, of the Brazil Democrat, was indorsed for president of the National Editorial Association. In the afternoon officers were elected as

W. Bent Wilson, Lafayette Journal, prestdent; A. S. Chapman, Madison Herald, and S. F. Boots, Greenfield Herald, vice prest-Gorman, Princeton Democrat. W. H. Rucker, Lawrenceburg corresponding secretary; J. O. Register. Behmier, Tipton Times, treasurer; tive committee, F. H. Haimbaugh, Muncie Herald; Lewis Holtman, Brazil Democrat; L. G. Ellingham, Decatur Democrat; R. E. Purcell, Vincennes Sun; Josiah Gwin, New Albany Public Press. Delegates to National Editorial Association, B. F. Louthian, Logansport Pharos: John B. Stoll, South Bend Times: B. F. McKay, Frankfort Crescent; A. J. Dipboy, Columbus Herald; G. L. Sanders, Portland Sun; John John-